

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong

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Marriages, Births, and Deaths are published in this paper free of charge.

527 All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the
DAILY VESPER, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will
meet with prompt attention.
All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of
the DAILY VESPER, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."
528 M^r. E. PERRYMAN is our authorised Agent for
the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in
the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.
529 M^r. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting
Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS
FROM
SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

Western Mail.
For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M.
each day.

Northern Mails.
For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.
For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Spring
Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.
For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pote county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 a. m.
For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 3-30 a. m.

ARRIVALS.
Eastern Mails.
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Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

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From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda
Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays
at 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Juan County, on Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 8 P. M.

Going down a shaft is an experience worth having. To one who has never gone down one of these highways towards the regions of Pluto, descending a shaft is a new sensation, and worth much to a man in search of excitement. We are speaking of going down a shaft in primitive style—where you put your foot into a noose at the end of a rope, and are lowered by means of a windlass—not where you step upon the platform of one of our new-fangled iron cradles with half-a-dozen friends, and are lowered by steam power. That an old woman might do. We must suppose the shaft to be at least three hundred feet deep, though a hundred feet would do nearly as well. There are two stout fellows at the windlass—one at the crank at either end. (We are sure they are stout fellows, for we examine them with especial attention to *brawn*.) We seat ourself upon the platform which covers the mouth of the shaft. Nearly the whole of the length of the rope is wound upon the windlass. A short piece dangles over the “dark profound,” with a noose in the end, into which you place your left foot. You grasp the rope with both your hands, holding a candle in your right, and allow the men at the windlass to “lower away,” until you are straightened out. Here the *sensation* commences. You quit your seat on the platform, and trust yourself to the rope with reluctance, and cannot help setting your feet tight together; nor a feeling of goneness as you realize that you are dangling over a hole three hundred feet deep—we must insist upon that depth. Now the windlass begins to revolve, and you plunge down into the darkness like one sinking into the waters of the sea. Down, down you go—not steadily, but by short and extremely unpleasant jerks. You are utterly helpless, and you feel so. You are sensible of being wholly powerless, and at once become correspondingly demoralized. Down you go, feeling certain that you are dangling at the end of a most worn-out, rotten and unsafe rope—certain that it will break if you wink your eyes or breathe hard. Now, your feet, or at least the one in the noose, strikes the wall. A sort of galvanic shock runs through your frame, and you shiver and clutch the rope much tighter than ever, as if that could prevent you from swinging across the shaft, and striking against the opposite wall, where you see plainly enough you are going. You would stick out your right foot and keep yourself off, but you are afraid to attempt it. Bump you go against the damp and spining wall, and start, catch your breath and start across against the opposite side. You don’t like this, and making a desperate effort to prevent its recurrence, you set yourself spinning around like an orange at the end of a string. You spin around to the right awhile, then you spin around to the left awhile. It is very unpleasant. And all this time another motion bothers you; you are going down, down. Pretty soon, without knowing how, you get back to the old pendulum motion again, and are banging against the walls. Then, as you go darting down, by nervous and

A ONE-SIDED GAME.—Some one tells a story of a Georgia greenhorn who took a crop of cotton to New Orleans, received the proceeds and started forth to investigate the "mysteries" of that unholy city.

He tried the tiger and didn't like it, and thought he'd take a shy at a game familiar to him by name only, called roulette. One turn of roulette, you know, makes the whole world win! He started out in quest of the game, only knowing that roulette had something to do with roll. On the first corner he met a barrel-organ man grinding away for dear life.

Our Georgian friend thought he'd found his game. Stepping briskly up, he laid a dollar down on the box. The organ man's eyes opened—he bagged the bill and ground away with renewed vigor. Our Georgian thought he had lost, and “doubled up,” laid down a two dollar bill. That was bagged and the barrel of the organ went whirling around as though there were several barrels inside it.

The thing went on, and the Georgian "doubled up"—the organ grinder pocketing the money all the time, until he had "nary" another dollar left.

As he saw the last of his currency bagged by the delighted organ grinder, he remarked:

"Well, of all the games I ever bucked against, that is the dooziest!"

The people of Tennessee have been trying to play just such a game with the slavery organ grinders for forty years. They first laid down their freedom of speech, and that was snatched up. They next staked their common schools, and these shared the same fate. They staked manufactures, and

lost; they staked law, order, peace
and happiness, and lost; they staked
their cattle, crops and horses, and lost;
they staked the flag of their country,
and patriotism, and lost; they staked
the lives of their sons, thirty thousand
in number, the happiness of their fire-
sides, and lost them all, and still the
organ-grinders continue playing the
old tune of slavery! slavery! forever,
as if there was no song in heaven or
earth so sweet as the wail of human
bondage.

This game has ruined the people, but nevertheless a few editors and politicians continue to turn the crank, and grind out the asthmatic tune of slavery—slavery! The people are probably desirous of trying their luck at some other game where the odds are not all against them.—*Nash. Times.*

EFFECTS OF ACTING.—A young clerk, whose follies had placed him precisely in the situation of George Barrowby, having, through the assistance of a Millwood, defrauded his master of £200, was taken alarmingly ill, and in an interview with his physician, Dr. Barrowby, confessed the whole circumstances, from a conscience-stricken feeling produced by seeing Ross and Mrs. Pritchard in the principal characters of Allo's tragedy. The doctor communicated the case to the youth's father, who paid the money instantly; the son recovered, and became an eminent merchant and a good Christian.

In a letter from Ross to a friend, dated the 20th of August, 1787, are these words: "Though I never knew his name, or saw him to my knowledge, I had, for nine years, at my benefit; a note sealed up, with 10 guineas, and these words: 'A tribute of gratitude from one who was highly obliged and saved from ruin by seeing Mr. Ross's performance of George Barnwell.'"

During the run of the popular drama of *The Maid and the Magpie* at Drury Lane and Covent Garden in 1816, a servant girl in the gallery, at one of the theatres was so overcome by the pathos of the actress who personated Annette, and her protestations of innocence, that she exclaimed, "Let her go! I stole the spoons and sold them!"

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

PICTURES IN ROOMS.—A room with pictures and a room without pictures differs about as much as a room with out windows and a room with windows. Nothing is more melancholy particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than bleak walls and nothing on them, for pictures are loopholes of escape for the soul, leading to other scenes and spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing or even reading, on looking up, not to have his line of vision chopped off by an odious white wall, but to find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful and perhaps heavenly scenes where fancy for a moment may revel refreshed and delighted. Thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a relief to a jaded mind; they are windows to the imprisoned thought; they are books, they are histories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.

What kind of a capital does a great hunter require for his tribe?

Two years ago, poverty and helpless poverty at that, was the rule and not the exception in this Territory;—the farmers might and did work hard, but their grain, their cattle and other produce would bring them in but little—mechanics might toil as they would—they were paid scantily, and in store orders, at high prices for the articles furnished; and as to laboring men, all their endeavors could hardly avail to keep gaunt hunger from the door. A few persons, such as merchants and speculators, whether in merchandise, grain, cattle, or the credulity of their neighbors, were in easy circumstances as to means and the comforts of life, but the rule was as we have stated it, and everybody who was here at that time and made any extended observation of the Territory knows the facts to be as alleged.

Now and for some time past, the scene is entirely changed, and we observe with pleasure that all the products of the farm command prices as high as (and in some instances higher than) at the East;—mechanics are paid high wages, and any industrious laboring man can earn a sufficiency not only to support himself and family, but also to lay up monthly, something in the way of a store for the future. Both prices and wages too, are paid in money—and store pay is most emphatically "played out," since men have found out that with money in their hands they can buy about twice as much as with the orders, and if they don't want the article offered, can omit the purchase entirely. In short, circumstances have conspired with the efforts of the real and genuine friends of Utah and her inhabitants, to show conclusively to the inhabitants the utter selfishness and scheming rapacity of the system by which they were controlled, and the advantages of another system;—the same, in short, by which our country has attained greatness, viz:—toleration of all opinions within the limits of the law, unrestricted trade, unrestricted emigration, and full freedom of thought and utterance of thought on all subjects whatever, more especially on those of a purely religious character.

Now it is unnecessary to show how the agencies at extra, such as the mines of Idaho, Reese River, Egan Canon and finally of Utah, have co-operated with the efforts of well-wishers of the people in our midst, to produce these results; nor how agencies have been at work all along, firmly bent and strenuously determined to prevent, if possible, such a change from taking place. Suffice it for the moment to call to the attention of the community, the fact of the change in itself,—but the precursor of a still greater one which will be upon us in the next two years. The instinctive feeling even of those who are least willing to acknowledge it, points to the real source by which this change has been wrought, and renders it unnecessary for us to explain the matter to their reason. The *quondam* magnates of the land no longer have it in their power to ostracize and ban all those whom they find unwilling to submit to their arbitrary control; nor can they, as of yore, grind the faces of the poor, unless, indeed, the afore-said poor like the operation, and prefer to be kept in this state of wretched dependence; in which case we have but little sympathy for them or any similar victims of imposture.

All things considered, we have reason to be proud of the change for the better which is thus taking, and will continue to take place in Utah; and it is our intention that the *Vendetta* shall, under all circumstances transpiring amid the change, be found on the side of the people as against their oppressors; of the industrious as against the idle; of the advocates of progress as against the drones of society; and finally of those whose motto is "onward and upward," as against those who prefer stagnant to moving waters!

Co. A, 2d C. C. V.—Letters received from members of this company, (now absent to the South on detached service) represent officers and men as in excellent health, and the expedition on which they are engaged, progressing famously.

Our Supply of Paper.—We received on Tuesday an installment of our supply of paper, consisting of 10 reams (VEDETTA size) and there is now on the road as per invoice received, from the shippers over 400 reams of the same size of paper. It will thus be seen that we have made full and timely arrangements for the continuance of our journal. This does not look much like abandoning our post or discontinuing the *Vendetta*. We publish the fact for the information and edification of those who have from the first so kindly predicted for us a discontinuance, to be caused doubtless by the want of their patronage!

No News.—Another day without telegraphic matter, and we are informed that the operators do not know the nature or the extent of the damage to the line. Some suspect that the Indians may have been cutting down the poles, destroying the wires, etc., and they are stated to be very hostile in that section of country. It is to be hoped that we shall soon know the facts, and especially that the line will soon be in working order. Of this the public may rest assured, that the Company have such arrangements made as will put the matter straight as soon as brain, energy and abundant labor will be able to do it.

EXTRA PAY FROM CALIFORNIA.—Quite a number of the Veterans at this Post have united and sent off their final statements entitling them to the \$5 per month extra pay from California, to the Adjutant General of the State, together with Power of Attorney authorizing him to draw for them the amount which is much better and more sensible than would be the putting themselves into the clutches of irresponsible and (as often happens) swindling bounty brokers.

THE NEW DAILY.—The prospectus of this journal is now before the public, and we observe with surprise, that while it is intended to give general and local news, etc., etc., and will advocate everything for the benefit of Utah;—no single word is said as to its being or not being a Union paper. Is this accident or design? If the former, rectify it;—if the latter, we want to know it, and will be prepared for it accordingly.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June contains a number of articles, all well written, and some of special interest. The high repute of the Magazine is fully borne out by the present number. The writers for the Monthly are all in the front rank of American letters, and the magazine itself stands, both for the ability of its writers and the enterprise of its publishers (Messrs Ticknor & Fields) at the head of our periodical literature.

BANNAK EXPRESS CO.—This company started out an extra this morning, and we understand it is in contemplation to increase the service on the route, so as to make bi-weekly trips henceforward. In point of fact the company has nearly all along been doing this, but the public will be pleased to see it announced as a certainty.

YOUNG AMERICA.—A Washington newsboy last week cried, "a great battle in Alabama," and on the strength of the announcement sold a *Star* to a colonel, who ran his eyes eagerly over the columns for that battle in Alabama. He did not find it, and called out, "You little rascal, I can't see any battle here?"

"No," replied the boy, as he widened the gap between himself and the officer, "I reckon you don't, and you never will see one if you loaf around this 'ere hotel!"

Many persons write because they have nothing to do, not duly considering that they have also nothing to say.

"That's a very hard case," as the Irishman said when he hit his friend on the head.

The only times when most men are willing to ask pardon is when they have no need of it.

Loss of the Six Days' Operations—About Wilderness.

Disasters to the Chicago "Times."

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1864.

Your special correspondent, learning that his accounts of last week's battles did not get through here, sends under date of Fredericksburg, May 10th, 3 P. M., the following summary: The battle of Thursday last, 5th May, fought partially in the Wilderness near Chancellorsville, four miles from the Rapidan and ten east of Orange Court-house, by two corps of our army, was what might be justly termed a drawn battle. Neither side gained anything in ground or position that they did not lose; so that at dark on Thursday both armies were in the same line of battle that opened on each other in the morning.

On Friday morning Lee opened the attack instead of Grant, but was handsomely foiled during all the forenoon; but during the afternoon the enemy gained some advantage, but not of enough importance, except on the right for a short time, to cause any fear. A temporary success over the extreme right of the Sixth Corps was repulsed by the desperate fighting of Wright's division. Friday night showed that we held considerable of the enemy's line of battle of the morning, but it was not doubted, as Lee seemed to remain in position as late as nine o'clock of that night, but that Saturday would witness another battle.

On Saturday morning, Grant did not attack, and the rebel line on our left seemed weaker, but in the afternoon Hill appeared in heavy force on our right, as if intending to turn it, but seeing that if he did so, it would be at a great risk, he fought briefly and retired. It then became evident that Lee had commenced to move eastward in a semicircle, the right end of which would have brought him up near the Ny river, and give him not only the advantage of a railroad to Richmond, but one of the very best positions for another battle that could be well selected. The battles of the Wilderness were fought most of the time in the woods, where officers could not ride their horses, nor where any artillery could be used. It even excelled the fight in the woods at the first battle of Pittsburg Landing.

On Sunday our movement commenced, and with the exception that Lee had gained some time, with Ewell's corps a little ahead, both armies were moving almost parallel, our army moving in a straight line toward Spottsylvania while Lee's marched toward our left. The result was, that on Saturday afternoon Warren on our left, and Ewell on Lee's right, had a very severe skirmish, both corps fighting closely and stubbornly. It was too late, however, for it to merge into a general battle, though between the two corps very hard fighting occurred.

Monday morning both armies faced each other, but not near enough for a general battle unless one or the other advanced. Ewell took possession of a ridge at the northeast of Spottsylvania, and Hancock attacked him. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the forenoon sharpshooters were rapidly firing at our artillerymen, who had been brought up for action for the first time since Grant emerged from the Wilderness, and it was during this that Gen. John Sedgwick was shot by a rebel sharpshooter. He was killed instantly. In the meantime Hancock and Ewell had a terrible musketry fight, lasting until after dark. Birney's division on the right, Gibson's in the center, and Barton's on the left, stood the most furious of the rebels' fire. The enemy maintained their ground on Monday night, contending for every inch, but on Tuesday Ewell, without renewing the battle, fell back, which gave us

Spottsylvania a village, and the command of the river. Po on the left, and also prevented Lee from reaching the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad.

On Tuesday there was very heavy fighting near the Po river, where one column of Lee's army had retreated across. This was the first direct movement southward that the enemy had made after leaving the Wilderness, as he had continued to advance, until after the battle of Monday afternoon, in an easterly direction; but when he abandoned Spottsylvania Lee retreated on Po river in a direct line with the rebel capital, but 45 miles distant. It is believed that yesterday's fighting was confined principally to artillery, with which great execution was done.

Passengers from Fredericksburg state that Lee was entirely across the Po river, while others construed the heavy cannonading of yesterday afternoon into another great battle. The Western troops suffered in all the battles. The 4th Michigan, 19th and 20th Illinois and one Wisconsin regiment lost heavily.

There are some 4,000 in Thursday's and Friday's fight who are very slightly wounded. Several hundred have arrived here, most of whom are able to walk to the hospitals, and large numbers are about the streets smoking and drinking. The Provost-Marshal has arrested most of them, and they are being sent back to their regiments.

Loss of General Officers.

Senator Wilson furnishes to the press the following carefully prepared list of general officers who have died since the commencement of the war. It will be observed that thirty-six have been killed in battle, and fifteen died of disease contracted in the service:

- Maine.—Gen. Berry, killed; Gen. Jameson, died.
- Massachusetts.—General Whipple, killed; Gen. Strong, killed; General Stevenson, killed; Gen. Lander, died of wound and exhaustion; Gen. Plummer, died.
- Rhode Island.—Gen. Rodman, killed.
- Connecticut.—General Lyon, killed; Gen. Mansfield, killed; Gen. Sedgwick, killed; Gen. Totten, died.
- New Jersey.—Gen. Taylor, killed; Gen. Kearny, killed; Gen. Bayard, killed.
- New York.—General Mitchell, died; Gen. Sumner, died; Gen. Weed, killed; Gen. Blenker, died; Gen. Corcoran, died; Gen. Chapin, killed; Gen. Zook, killed; Gen. Kirby, killed; General Wadsworth, killed; Gen. Rice, killed.
- Pennsylvania.—Gen. Smith, died; Gen. Reno, killed; General Reynolds, killed; Gen. Keim, died; Gen. Patterson, killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol; General Bollen, killed; Gen. Jackson, killed; General Welch, died; Gen. Vincent, killed; Gen. Hays, killed.
- Maryland.—Gen. Cooper, died.
- Virginia.—Gen. Terrell, killed.
- Ohio.—Gen. Sill, killed; Gen. Lytle, killed; Gen. McCook, killed.
- Indiana.—Gen. Hackleman, killed.
- Michigan.—Gen. Richardson, killed; Gen. Williams, killed.
- Illinois.—Gen. Wallace, killed; Gen. Farnsworth, killed; Gen. Kirk, killed.
- Kentucky.—Gen. Nelson, killed by Gen. Davis; Gen. Jackson, killed; Gen. Buford, died.
- Mississippi.—Gen. Saunders, killed.
- Washington Territory.—Gen. Stevens, killed.

Some cannot get rid of the notion of private property in truth, with the right to fence it in, and put up a signboard, warning trespassers of the grounds.

It is good to repeat old thoughts in the newest books, for the old works in which they stand are not read.

PHIL SHERIDAN

We have an enthusiastic admiration for "Phil" Sheridan—Brig. Gen. P. H. Sheridan. We heard of him first at Corinth, Miss. He has been commanding cavalry under Rosecrans—whose estimate of soldiers carries weight. He delighted more to talk of "Phil" Sheridan than of any man in the army—Gen. George H. Thomas excepted. Of him he always spoke reverentially—a man who reminded him of Washington. Rosecrans admitted Sheridan's curt, decisive way of doing things. "Phil," he said, "has no surplusage. He does things," and the General was happy in describing the grim, insinuating pleasantry with which Sheridan outwitted the enemy, or hung a spy. Language can't express it, because it lacks the essentials of voice and manner. "Send Phil Sheridan on an expedition," he was wont to say, "and he will accomplish it if it is in the power of man—he is ready, fertile in resources, with large executive faculty, and he fights, fights!"—do you know what that means?

Fighting was his forte, and yet he is the mildest mannered man that ever slashed a rebel crown with a saber. It is related of him that he fought his way through West Point, and almost fought his way out. We have his own confession, that during his last year he had only "five points" to make to be permitted to retire without the honors of the institution. The management of those "five points" was a difficult and delicate operation. Nevertheless, he graduated with distinction, and was one of the most popular men of the Academy.

Your first view of him disappoints you a little. Imagination always plays the mischief with your estimate of a hero whom you have not seen—heroic stature, handsome face, commanding presence, all seem associated with heroes. Sheridan is a quiet, wiry, strong little man, not over five feet seven, or a half inch more, but with broad shoulders and strongly knit frame—weighing perhaps one hundred and forty or a trifle more; short black hair, compact head and medium forehead, sharp gray eyes, a composed and firm countenance—with somewhat Milesian features, and a brownish complexion, shaded with closely cropped whiskers.

He is only thirty-two, but his weather-beaten face advertises at least five years more. But his stature is soon forgotten in his presence. He grows wonderfully on a horse, and especially on the battle field. On the dreadful morning of Stone River, when he emerged with his mangled division in solid phalanx from the frightful cedars, he loomed up like a very giant. He was grave, but firm, strong, and, as the hero Rosecrans dashed up to him in the tumult of battle, his deportment seemed to express, "You see, General, it was not the fault of my division that we did not stay." He had lost his hat and fought bareheaded until a trooper handed him a hat picked up on the field—a dead soldier's, no doubt. Sunday morning afterward—the enemy had gone then—Sheridan, sitting upon an old stump, at general headquarters, told the story quietly, but graphically: "General, I lost 1,796 men, seventy of them officers, with my three brigade commanders."

These were noble Sill, Roberts and Shaeffer, than whom more gallant soldiers never fought under the flag. Stone River made Sheridan a Major-General, and they always said in the Army of the Cumberland "Phil Sheridan is the rising man of this army." When Grant put him in command of the cavalry on the Potomac those who knew him recognized the right man in the right place.

At the beginning of the war, Gen. Sheridan was a Lieutenant of infantry. Governor Blair, of Michigan, commissioned him as Colonel of a regiment of Michigan cavalry, and he was actively engaged in Tennessee and Mississippi, doing valuable service and hard fighting until he was promoted to Brigadier-General, soon after which he was assigned to the command of a division in McCook's corps, where he remained until assigned to his present position. His parents are natives of Ireland, but he is a native of Somerset, Perry county, Ohio.—Dayton Journal.

Certain families are shot in all their ramifications. Like antimony, they have no chemical affinity with gold, however much they might wish it.

Wadsworth says that "the tall mountains sleep night and day alike." Certainly the very tall ones always have their white night-caps on.

There is a man in the State of Maine, who was found when a babe under a crab tree. His name is Agreeen Crab-Tree.

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RECRUITS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
FOR THE
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FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Reg't at the
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Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance. The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged. Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment. For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Ter'y, to the undersigned.
W. H. DODDS,
Lieut. 3d Inf. C. V.,
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GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

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Selected to suit this market.

WELL SELECTED STOCK

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Books and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING.

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ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most efficacious remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable in all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of either of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the most distressing and frequently recurring symptoms.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
115 and 117 Front Street,
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Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its legitimate merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP.

Redington & Co., Agents,
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And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACNE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all sores of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children eating tooth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously? Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

Redington & Co.,

115 and 117 Front Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation

Fever, and all Bilious Diseases

These pills are made from vegetable matter, and are extracted, after being used twice, will be found to have used them will use no other. For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines and in all the principal cities of the United States. For sale every where. Try this. It is the best. 415 and 417 Front Street, San Francisco. ap21-3m Sole Agents

"ANOTHER FOOL."—A good story is circulating among the wags and joke-lovers of Detroit, at the expense of a chap who recently advertised for a wife. As we hear the yarn, it runs about as follows: The ambitious matrimonial chap received an exquisitely worded *billet doux*, in a feminine hand of the copper-plate stamp, on a delicate paper, redolent with the aroma of a lady's boudoir, which requested a meeting on Michigan avenue, at half-past eight o'clock on Sunday evening. The delighted recipient was prompt to the hour, and met a lady closely veiled, who took his arm and conducted him in silence to one of the handsomest mansions on the avenue. They entered the gate, and then with a thrilling "sh-h-h!" the lady led him by the hand in at the basement door, through a long passage into an apartment shrouded in darkness. A chair was placed behind him and he sat down. Immediately afterward, he felt a pair of hands at his feet, and his boots were dexterously withdrawn; his coat was next slyly whipped off; then his cravat was untied and removed from his neck. The young man's "pheelinks" during this operation may be imagined; but there was a stronger sensation before him. Suddenly the gaslight flashed up, and as soon as he could accustom his eyes to the glare he discovered himself in a kitchen, surrounded by a bevy of servant men and maids, who made the room resound with laughter. To add to his horror, the door opened, and the lady of the house entered, clad in beauty and silks, and bent upon him a pair of wondering black eyes. Young man exhibited signs of fainting, but by the assistance of the coachman, was safely removed to the outside of the house, where he resumed his boots and other raiment, and departed with a whole regiment of fleas buzzing away in his ears. Future applications for "meetings" with that young man will be treated with "silent contempt."

A FAMOUS "WILD BEAST" MAN.—Geo. Wombwell commenced his celebrated caravan peregrinations through the United Kingdom, visiting all the great fairs, such as those of Nottingham, Birmingham, Glasgow and Donnybrook. In time he amassed a handsome independence, but could never be prevailed on to retire to the enjoyment of ease, and affluence, and he died, as he had lived, in harness. Neither did he ever abandon the closest attention to all matters connected with the menagerie, and might often be seen scrubbing and working away as indefatigably as the humblest servant attached to the establishment. At the time of his death, Wombwell was possessed of three huge menageries, which traveled through different parts of the country, and comprised a magnificent collection of animals, many of them bred and reared by the proprietor himself. The cost of maintaining these establishments averaged at least £35 a day. The losses accruing from mortality and disease form a serious risk in the conduct of a menagerie, and Wombwell used to estimate that from this cause he had lost, from first to last, from £12,000 to £15,000. A fine ostrich, valued at £200, one day pushed his bill through the bars of his cage, and, attempting to withdraw it, broke his neck. Monkeys, likewise, frequently entailed great loss from their susceptibility to cold, which frequently, as in the case of human beings, cut them off by terminating in consumption. As regards the commercial value of wild beasts, we are informed that tigers have sometimes been sold as high as £300, and at other times might be had for £100. A good panther is worth £100, whilst hyenas range from £30 to £40 each, and zebras from £150 to £200 each.—*Book of Days.*

W. C. GOODRICH
GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannack City, Idaho Territory.
This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords.
Good Corral and Stable near the premises.
W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

Notice.
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States.
PATRICK LYNCH.

On Partnership Notice.
WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bros., as heretofore.
RANSOHOFF BRO.
S. L. City, April 24, 1893.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.
This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and Nearest road to any of the above places.
WEEKS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
—TO—
EAST BANNACK CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Birrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.
L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

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And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, U. T.

By-Laws of the Nevada Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of the Nevada Valley Mining District, held at the Warm Spring, at the head of the Warm Spring, Utah Territory, on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1884, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the purpose of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district. J. N. Vandenberg moved to adopt the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:

ARTICLE 1st. This District shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Warm Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, Washington county, U. T., and running due north thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles; thence due north thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles to the aforesaid Warm Spring.

ARTICLE 2d. The extent of a claim on quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be four hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, and depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, veins, and the minerals and other valuable substances contained. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim extra, for discovery.

ARTICLE 3d. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

ARTICLE 4th. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5th. Each Company must do and faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claims.

ARTICLE 6th. All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

ARTICLE 7th. Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by each person or persons, or company.

ARTICLE 8th. Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.

ARTICLE 9th. All claims for gold surface diggings in this district, shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.

ARTICLE 10th. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 11th. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 12th. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee, to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 13th. No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining), and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.

ARTICLE 14th. An special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.

ARTICLE 15th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the metes and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.

ARTICLE 16th. There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners present of the district.

ARTICLE 17th. On motion of Thomas Box, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder for one year from this date, March 18th, A. D., 1884. On motion, the meeting adjourned.